system and what is Government's reaction to this step of U.K. Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI K. NATWAR SlNGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) With effect from 15.10.1986 all Indian citizens wishing to enter the United Kingdom must be in posses sion of a visa obtained before arrival in the U.K., failing which they will be refused entry.

A visa fee, ranging between Rs. 240 to Rs. 500 will be charged.

(c) An assessment of the effective ness of the new system can be made only after it has been in force for some time. Government of India deeply deplores the U.K. action as it would cause avoidable and unneces sary hardship and harassment to bona fide Indian visitors to U.K. The restrictions placed on India and four other Asian and African countries are clearly discriminatory and racial in character.

NAM Summit held at Harare

*9. SHRII SUBAS MOHANTY:
SHRI KALPNATH RAI:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the broad subjects discussed at the recent NAM Summit held at Harare-

(b) the general outcome of those discussions; and

(c) the role played by the Indian delegation in the above Summit?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI K. NATWAR SlNGH); (a)' and (b) The Harare Summit undertook a comprehensive evaluation of the global political and economic .situation. It devoted special attention to the nuclear arms race, racism, colonialism and aggression in Southern Africa and the state of the world economy, especially the plight of non-aligned and developing countries. The Summit also considered the conflicts and tensions prevailing in several regions of the world and laid down the Movement's principled position for their resolution.

The Final Documents of the Conference reaffirm the basic principles and objectives of non-aligned countries and express the Movement's strategy to give effect to them in the prevailing international situation. Among the significant decisions taken at Harare, particular mention must be made of the establishment of the AFRICA (Action for Resisting Invasion Colonialism and Apartheid) Fund and the setting up of a Standing Ministerial Committee to coordinate and harmonise action among non-aligned countries on global economic issues.

(c) As outgoing Chairman of the Movement India commanded a special position in the deliberations at Harare and its voice was heard with respect. The Indian delegation made a major contribution to the evaluation of consensus positions on several important issues. The Prime Minister himself played a key role in this process, especially in the Summit's crucial decisions regarding the Movement's strategy to combat racism, colonialism and destabilisation in Southern Africa.

Smuggling of drugs through Indo-Burma border

*10. SHRl ATAL BIHARI VAJ-SHRI LAL K. ADVANI:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state;

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to a news-item published in the *Hindustan Times* of the

21st August, 1986 to the effect that eight routes on the Indo-Burma border were being used for smuggling of drugs into India and a regular laboratory at Challam (opposite Tirap district of Arunachal Pradesh) has been set up to convert morphine into heroin; if so, what are the details thereof-

(b) what is the estimated value of drugs smuggled into India and out of India during each of the last three years and so far during the current year; and

(c) what steps Government have taken to check such activities and the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FBNANCE (SHRI JANARDHAN POOJARI): (a) Yes, Sir. There is some illicit traffic in drugs from across the Burma border, specifically from the areas commonly known as "Golden Triangle". Some of the routes mentioned in the newspaper report are used for small traffic but seizures of drugs do riot indicate any large-scale smuggling on Indo-Burma border, NO specific information is available regarding the alleged laboratory at Challam. However, the International Narcotics Control Board, in its report for 1984, has identified one 'laboratory near the Indian border which was destroyed by the Burmese authorities. According to the reports available with **the** Government, only four cases of heroin were seized involving a quantity of 808 grammes where the origin of the drug was Burma, as against 22 cases involving 2,567.825 kg. where the source/origin was suspected to be Pakistan. The main illicit traffic in drugs is therefore, from across Indo-Pakistan border and not Indo-Burma border.

(b> No precise value of the drugs seized can be furnished as the illicit market price varies from place to

I place and time to time depending upon the purity of the drug, local demand and supply position, place of origin, etc. However, the quantity of drugs seized during the last 3 years and upto 30.9.1986 is given in the attached statement. (See below).

!

(c) In addition to appropriate anti-smuggling measures taken in close contact with the Central and State Government authorities concerned, close co-operation with the international agencies concerned and also with the drug law enforcement agencies of U.S.A., U.K., etc. is maintained to curb smuggling of drugs. The intelligence machinery has been geared up and the field formations remain vigilant to check the smuggling of drugs.

The Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic substances Act, 1985, which has come into force with effect from 14.11.1985# provides for deterrent punishments for drug-trafficking offences. A new organisation called, "Narcotics Control Bureau" has been set up for effectively co-ordinating the j action against illicit traffic in drugs and as a result of various measures taken and the comprehensive drire launched against drug trafficking, considerable quantities of drugs have been seized, particularity, of heroin and hashish. During the first 9 months of 1986 over 2,700 kg. Of heroin was seized, which is the highest quantity ever seized by any country, and include the largest single seizure of 602 kg. in January and the second largest seizure of **472** kg. in August, 1986. The quantities seized are 3 times more than seizures in 1985, 12 times more than 1984 and 18 times more than 1983.

In addition, the authorities have also seized over 16 tonnes of Charas till September, 1986 as compared ta 10 tonnes in 1985 and 4 tonnes to 1984.

Statement

Quantity of Various Drugs Seized During 1983, 1984, 1985 *and* 1936 *{Upto* 30-9-1986)

(in kilograms)

Year	Opium	Ganja	Hashish	Heroin	Morphine	Mandrax	Cocaine
1983	6,592	21,685	6,073	139	21	95	–
1984	7,939	21,208	4,368	203	29	1,669	–
1985	6,839	66,314	10,312	761	125	745	5
1986	3,391	113,000	16,383	2,703	91	436	12

NOTE ; Figures are provisional.

Agreement between China and Pakistan on the use of Nuclear energy

•11. DR. G. VIJAYA MOHAN REDDY:

SHRI YALLA SESI BHUSHA-SHANA RAO:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the implications of the recent agreement signed between China and Pakistan for cooperation in the peaceful uses of nuclear energy; and

(b) whether this nuclear accord between China and Pakistan will have any effect on India's defence strategy?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH): (a) and (b) The agreement between China and Pakistan has to be viewed against the background of reliable reports concerning Chinese support for Pakistan's nuclear weapons programme which constitutes a serious threat to peace in the region. Government is constantly reviewing the security implications of these developments.

Extradition treaty between India and U.K.

*12. SHRI B. SATYANARAYAN REDDY:

SHRI CHITTA BASU;

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS bt pleased to state:

(a)l whether the Government of India have presented any draft to the British Government on the proposed bilateral extradition treaty with Britain-

(b) if so, what are the contents of the Indian and British drafts; and

(c) whether any common acceptable draft is being formulated and if so, what are the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI K. NATWAR SlNGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) In January 1986, India handed over to the U.K. the draft of an Extradition Treaty, containing a list of offences, and standard procedures for extradition. Just prior to the second round of discussions in London in early October 1986, the U.K. authorities made available their own draft which differs from India's draft in several respects.